



# TLS

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# TLS

## THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

THURSDAY 6 NOVEMBER 1969 • No. 3,532 • ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE

## THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF YOUTH

REVEREND KIMDT (Editor): *Grundriss der deutschen Jugendbewegung 1910-1930. Die Wandervogelbewegung. Dokumentation der Jugendbewegung. 1,088pp. DM 48. Cologne: Eugen Diederichs.*

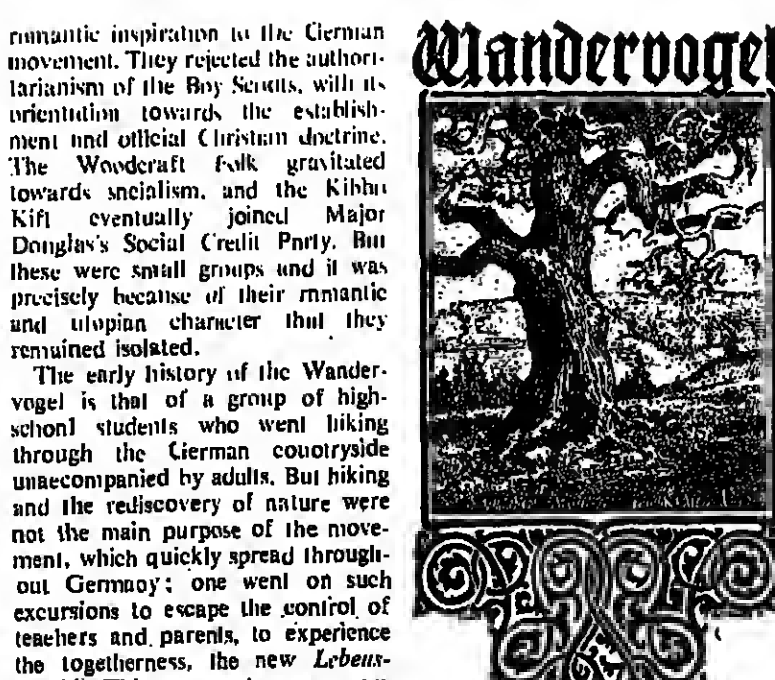
THIRTY YEARS after its demise, the German youth movement has become a subject of academic study and, more than ever before, of controversy. The reasons are obvious: it is no longer seen as a passing, unique phenomenon but as a specific manifestation of the generational revolt which, in one form or another, has erupted recently with great intensity in many parts of the globe. It was of course "typically German" up to a point, and, like any other youth movement, it was shaped by circumstances of time and place. Yet its aspects of its basic character are of much broader significance. While it was still in existence few people in either Britain or America knew about it or took any interest. D.H. Lawrence was one of the few. But he believed that a youth movement would not gain adherents, as he said in a letter, "the English have so little togetherness, or power of togetherness..."

When a group of young Germans came to this country in 1927 to meet some of their contemporaries, they were told by a senior member of the Foreign Service in his private capacity, needless to say, that he was not impressed by their acutely self-conscious nationalism. Yet it was a remarkably astute observation, for the speaker seems to have been oblivious of the fact that there had been in Britain a youth movement of sorts, albeit politically and ideologically less ambitious than its German counterpart, and that it was precisely because of its romantic and utopian character that it remained isolated.

The early history of the Wandervogel is that of a group of high-school students who went hiking through the German countryside unaccompanied by adults. But hiking and the rediscovery of nature were not the main purpose of the movement, which quickly spread throughout Germany; one went on such excursions to escape the control of teachers and parents, to experience the togetherness, the new *Lebensgefühl*. This emerged even more



Above: members of the Wandervogel in 1910. Below: design of 1911 by Rudolf Steiner, a vision of the First World War.



clearly during the second phase of the youth movement, when the idealists took over. A study of the literature of this period involves reading a great many romantic effusions, a great deal of minimalist bombast and plain gibberish, an undertaking liable to tax the patience of even hardened students of history. But it is nevertheless a worthwhile effort, likely to provide food for thought for a whole generation of historians, sociologists, and psychologists with an interest in youth revolt. The German youth movement experienced most of the problems and expressed almost all the ideas which continue to preoccupy students of generational conflict to this day. For this reason the study of the movement cannot be recommended warmly enough. Even though the conclusions reached cannot be simply transferred to a later period, such a study still is more illuminating about recent events than

romantic inspiration to the German movement. They rejected the authoritarianism of the Boy Scouts, with its orientation towards the establishment and official Christian doctrine. The Wandervogel folk gravitated towards socialism, and the Kibitz Kif eventually joined Major Douglas's Social Credit Party. But these were small groups and it was precisely because of their romantic and utopian character that they remained isolated.

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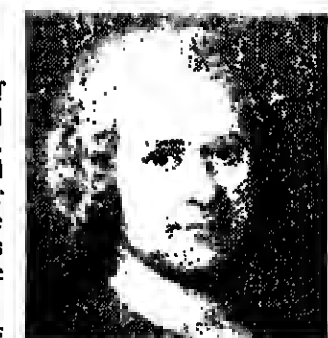
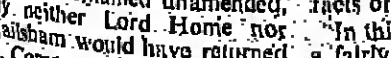


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# Winnowing down the Rembrandts

ABRAHAM BREIDUS: *Rembrandt: The Complete Edition of his Paintings*. Translated by Horst Gerson. 636pp. Phaidon. £5.10s.

HORST GERSON: *Rembrandt Paintings*. Translated by Heinz Norden. 527pp. Waidenfeld and Neolson. £15.10s.

BOB HAAK: *Rembrandt, his Life, Work and Times*. Translated by Elizabeth Williams-Treanor. 347pp. Thames and Hudson. £10.10s.

MICHAEL KITSON: *Rembrandt*. 95pp. Phaidon. 32s. 6d.

Probably more books have been written about Rembrandt than any other artist, and therefore it comes as no surprise that the third century of his death should see numerous additions to the literature. The Phaidon Press, who from their earliest days took the artist to their hearts, have responded with no less than two volumes of a very different nature. One of their earliest publications was a fully illustrated edition of the paintings compiled by Abraham Breidus. Since then they have published similar volumes devoted to the etchings and drawings, and now in honour of the present edition they have produced a new edition of *The Complete Paintings*, long since out of print, edited by one of the original editorial team, Horst Gerson, who in addition contributes a perceptive portrait of Breidus.

Just as the romantic legend of Rembrandt handed down to us by the nineteenth century has been treated with ever growing scepticism, so their estimate of the number of paintings by his hand has been increasingly winnowed. The list of over 600 compiled by Smith, and for the most part accepted by Bode at the turn of the century and later by

Breidus, has now been cut by Professor Gerson to a little over 400 paintings, and even some of these are questioned. Though individual works are keenly contested, the general trend has undoubtedly been towards greater scepticism, and it is symptomatic that only a handful of pictures have been added by Professor Gerson to Breidus's list.

Professor Gerson's reputation as a giant-slayer is by now well known, but in spite of this reputation it is probably true to say that a general consensus of opinion among scholars today would for the most part agree with the exclusions from the new edition. Indeed Professor Gerson has performed a valuable service in weeding out a good number of copies, or works by followers or later pastiches, but even following the author in full attack, with his ever-ready sword flashing to the right and left, some of us may be left not just breathless but plainly convinced that in certain cases the damage has gone too far. The "David playing before Saul" in the Mauritshuis, "The Holy Family" from Downton Castle, now in the Rijksmuseum, the National Gallery "Old Man in a Chair" from Chatsworth, the Westminster portraits of "The Man with a Falcon and his Wife" all lie dead at the wayside or at least seriously wounded by criticism.

One naturally turns to those paintings nearest at hand to test one's reaction against Professor Gerson's assault on accepted opinions. Maybe the National Gallery "Old Man in a Chair" is inconsistent in handling, with the outstretched hand painted in an otherwise unmatched boldness, but surely such inconsistency is by no means unusual to the artist, while, pure Professor Gerson, the force behind the painting makes it difficult to reattribute. Indeed he does not attempt to do so, but the Westminster

portraits of "The Man with a Falcon and his Wife" are described not as the work of Bol. Yet if one turns to accepted paintings by Bol one is struck by the pallidness of colour, monotony of contour and psychological deadness, in contrast to the superb sensitivity of drawing and subtlety of colour of the Westminster portraits, revealed even more forcefully since their recent cleaning. Professor Gerson's opinion simply does not convince.

These three paintings also raise another criticism which can be levelled against the author, namely the question of signatures. Undoubtedly many signatures are false, at the best recording a previous signature, at the worst representing a later fraudulent addition. Frequently Professor Gerson casts doubt on signatures without however following the matter up a little more scientifically. The signatures on the three paintings are all doubted, but the National Gallery, who have closely examined and catalogued their paintings, have found no reason to think the signature anything but genuine, and it can be categorically stated that the cruet in the Westminster pictures goes through the signatures on both panels, quite apart from looking absolutely convincing to the naked eye. Undoubtedly there is more to be said on the subject, but one may feel that Professor Gerson's attitude is a little casual.

The more sensational aspect of Professor Gerson's work, of casting doubt on well-loved pictures, or on those that have recently fetched a high price, tends to obscure his serene qualities as a scholar. He is totally lacking in arrogance, and advances his opinion for us to accept or reject, never hesitating to quote other writers, whether they agree with him or not. Moreover, unlike some art historians, for whom the more famous the picture the more categorically it is stated, his opinion is very clearly differentiated from fact. He is also meticulous in stating whether he has seen the original, and rightly hesitant in coming to a decision over paintings in a poor or dirty condition. The notes on the individual plates are much fuller and more detailed than those in the original Breidus volume, giving references to essential literature concerning both attribution and iconography, and they provide a useful work of reference.

The Phaidon Press has done so much to maintain high standards of reproduction that it would be unfair to dwell too heavily on the occasional failure, yet for the record it has to be said that the plates in this volume are of a very poor standard—muddy and indistinct, in many

cases allowing one to do little more than identify the painting in question. Moreover editorially the book is very confusing. If, as Professor Gerson believes, Breidus's book was a classic, it would surely have been better to have kept strictly to his arrangement, with the few necessary additions, and expressed doubts or outright rejections in the notes. As it is we have the worst of both worlds. A good number of the paintings not accepted by Gerson are placed separately in an appendix at the end, while he retains no less a number in the main body of the illustrations which he rejects in the notes. This has necessitated introducing a new numbering of the plates as well as retaining Breidus's numbers, and, if this was not confusing enough, the page is then only paginated when it contains an upright illustration by itself. This means that sometimes as many as fifteen pages are left unnumbered, and the unfortunate reader already juggling with Breidus and Gerson numbers has to count forwards and backwards in the book.

Professor Gerson's *Rembrandt Paintings*, a weighty volume containing reproductions of all the paintings accepted by him as genuine, as well as other works to illustrate his text, is far more successful. The illustrations are of a higher quality, and freed from trying to blend his own very different view from Breidus's of which pictures are by the master. Professor Gerson has been able to present the artist as he sees him. It must be said he does not offer a very profound interpretation, yet historically it is a well-informed and balanced assessment which provides a reliable survey of the artist as a painter. The notes on the plates are a condensation of those in the Phaidon volume, but in addition the author has made a very wide and revealing selection of passages written about Rembrandt from the artist's own time down to the present day.

Another, no less massive and lavishly illustrated book has been produced by Bob Haak, entitled *Rembrandt, his Life, Work and Times*. The illustrations, stylishly laid out, are particularly attractive, reproducing paintings, drawings and etchings—frequently side by side when they are related. Mr. Haak has in addition included many illustrations of works by other artists, as well as topographical views, documents and so on, and thus the book provides an attractive and comprehensive pictorial survey of the artist and his times.

In his very lengthy text, the author gives a useful and meticulous summary of what is known of the artist's

life and times. But when we turn to Rembrandt's art, Mr. Haak has more than "chat around the work" to a religious or mythological story with long quotations in his own words, but without any attempt at interpretation. Before we are given extensive details of the artist and his family, we are assessed of the psychology of the work. The discussion of the work is completed with details of the artist's life and times, but this part of the text reads like a catalogue of entries. It is a pity that the author has not fully avoided the error of what is significant about the work of art either in a general historical context or in a limited one of the artist's own. The absence of any attempt at interpretation makes this long reading, as does a stiff tone.

Placed with the large nude drawings and etchings in the late 1650s, which are a background padding, the book responds with two short and quite paragraphs. No more made to tell us why the artist have devoted so much of his energy to them at this stage in his career, or what significance they have in his other works. We are to become the rich of their day and that of the artist's own day, but the power that goes with it.

If her son failed to inherit his father's talents, his school would help him in later life: "he would have the friends and acquaintances to help him with something respectable, rather than see him sink in society to the level of a plumber or factory hand."

It is the simplicity and certitude of these statements that distinguish the novel's tone. There is no need for Elizabeth Jane Howard. Something in *Osprey* 280pp. Cape. 30s.

PIERS PAUL READ: *Monk Dawson*. 219pp. The Alison Press. Sacker and Warburg. 30s.

Himself educated at Ampleforth, Piers Paul Read begins his story with an account of a school called Kirkham, thus introduced by his narrator: "acting on mistaken principles of piety and snobbery, my parents sent me to a boarding school in the English countryside, which has run by Benedictine monks". There is already something unusual about the tone. He does not assume familiarity with the system, so frequently muddled over by British novelists: there is a lack of personal involvement, no warmth, whether indignant or defensive.

The second chapter begins: "those of us who have had a private education—a small but piquant part of the population... Mr. Read is sketching in the necessary background, as if to inform foreigners who may be expected to share the narrator's basic attitudes but are unlikely to know the details of Britain's strange customs. The narrator explains why his friend, Edward Dawson, was sent to this school, even though his widowed mother could not easily afford it:

"Dawson knew, as we all know, that the sons of the rich go on to become the rich of their day and that the poor not only have their money, but the power that goes with it."

It is the simplicity and certitude of these statements that distinguish the novel's tone. There is no need for

subtlety here: these are statements of the obvious. Yet the narrator seems to be a perfectly conventional man, a successful journalist with no political commitment. He calmly, coolly accepts the idea that our society is organized in the form of a conspiracy by the rich against the poor. Later in the novel, when Dawson too has become a journalist, he meets a Marxist shop-steward who takes much the same tone as the generally unobtrusive narrator. Is there really, Dawson asks, "a conspiracy to exploit the workers and all that?"

"I don't know," said McKenn. "I've never made up my mind on that. You don't need many to preserve the status quo because most people just go along. It's a matter of a small tap with a little stick to keep the ball rolling. But there are people who make sure the ball gets its small tap and you could call that a conspiracy."

This conversation results in the total collapse of Dawson's attempt to come to terms with the world. A deeply pious boy, he had become a monk, remaining at his old school as a teacher; eventually, losing his faith, he had left the Church and turned to journalism, writing feature articles about political and social problems in a spirit of good will. Thinking of himself as a "troubleshooter," he goes to the scene of a "crippling," "wild-cat" strike at a Midlands car factory. The shop-steward explains to this naive man the significance of the apparently trivial dispute—and assures him that this explanation will not be printed in Dawson's newspaper.

The liberal Dawson is confounded that he can get the Marxist workman's analysis published: he is wrong. His editor explains:

"If you'd been in it as long as I have, you'd realize that our so-called freedom of the press is a tenuous thing. Newspapers with large circulations like ours

have to be responsible if they are to retain respect; and if they lose respect they'll soon lose freedom... Now this question of the strike is very crucial because we're a trading nation..."

For a man like Dawson, with his passion for universal justice and his faith in other people's ethical consistency, this simple event—the rewriting of his article from the employer's viewpoint—is a punishing blow. Coinciding with two personal disasters, involving women, the normal, natural operation of censorship drives him back, out of the world and into the Church, accepting the severe discipline of a Trappist monastery.

As a "story," this novel might be taken for a tale of an eccentric man warped by a quaintly antiquated education: have who think the Roman Catholic Church absurd may be able to read *Monk Dawson* in this light, as an illustration of the Church's failure to modernize itself, signalled by late-developing Dawson's failure to become "normal". The narrator has much of interest on these themes: the ex-monk's relations with women are particularly well described; there is a sound account of the effects of Pope John's benevolent policies, the Catholic Church in England was protected by its easy and insular situation. There was no competition for righteousness as there was, say, in Holland with its vital Protestantism and moral socialism. But the novel is not in fact expressing a "normal" point of view. The organization of Western society is considered with a judicial, foreign-seeming objectivity, recalling the way Mr. Read dealt with Nazi Germany in *The Junkers*. Neither Trappist monks nor Nazi SS men are presented as monsters to fascinate us. It is the conventional world, which we take for granted, that is made to seem strange.

V. S. PRITCHETT: *Blind Love and other stories*. 224pp. Chatto and Windus. 30s.

A blind solicitor, vain, meticulous and shrewd than he seems, hires a down-to-earth Cockney as secretary and general factotum. We can easily see why, as their relationship deepens, Armilage comes to depend upon his efficient, selfless helper. Mrs. Johnson is younger than he is; she understands his little ways, is almost superhumanly devoted and discreet. And although we are not told what she looks like we can sense, as he does, that she is fairly attractive. But what does she see in him?

This is the kind of question that V. S. Pritchett enjoys answering at his leisure. For about a third of the story his readers have been kept with his hero, in the dark about Mrs. Johnson's looks and the eventual unveiling is curiously timed to prepare us for the solicitor's own self-revelation. Just before Armilage tries to seduce her we are shown what he will never see:

a great crowding ragged tree-saturated island of skin which spread under the type of her skin and seemed to end in a curdle of skin below it. She was stamped with an ineradicable body insult.

Mrs. Johnson had, we now learn, kept her secret from her husband until their wedding night. When her groom saw it, he had been repelled and ever since she has shrunk from men, knowing that only a blind man would find her beautiful. But then perhaps blind men feel the same way, that only bodies that are flawed, that have something to hide, will be offered to them with real gladness? The couple, then, could not be better suited, and the rest of the story

shows them learning to appreciate their seductive disabilities. Armilage tells her: "I knew all the time. From the beginning I knew everything about you."

She still does not know whether to believe him or not. When she does believe, she is more awed than shamed; when she does not believe she feels ceaselessly happy.

Spelt out like this, it might seem that the allegory is too neat, too set up, that a subtler treatment of the theme would surely have required lovers, with somewhat less melodramatically matched weaknesses. But this is not how it reads; indeed, Mr. Pritchett's delicate skills seem all the more remarkable for having risked and effortlessly overcome precisely this kind of danger. His lovers seem neither grotesque nor pathetic. He knows how to root a ruling passion in the ordinary.

"Blind Love" is the longest, and by far the best, story in this new collection. None of the others is less than skilful and intelligent and each has moments of distinction, but the neatness, the over-orderliness, that is so impressively avoided in "Blind Love" tends to afflict most of them. Passionate awakenings from a snug life of habit are not easy to handle in a magazine-length tale—we need more background, more build-up, if we are to get any forceful sense of the kind of ambiguous (both tempted and retreating) states of feeling that Mr. Pritchett presses on us. And in the more frisky pieces—about smart interior decorators, about decadent film people—we need either less of a good deal more caricature. The collection as a whole leaves one, as Mr. Pritchett takes usually leave most readers, wishing that he'd spread out

## Sweet and sour

ELIZABETH JANE HOWARD. *Something in Osprey* 280pp. Cape. 30s.

As a gimmick for the culture department of television, how about a radio gathering of the "Elizabeth" novelists: the Miles Bowen, Taylor, Jenkins and Howard? The game would be to attribute selected quotations. Of course, such a confrontation would reveal very considerable differences of personality and talent. Assuming the participants were going to agree to such frivolous entertainment. But the thought occurs, not entirely frivolously, after one has checked back from Miss Howard's new novel to make sure that the many echoes of character and situation are not, as it were, generic. The opening scene, of a middle-class family wedding day in the Home Counties, complete with seamy, seduced mother and cynical bachelor, for instance; or the theme of a gauche, schoolgirlish virginity; or a paternal lover; the loneliness of a woman, growing too old for the gently cooed by a scruffy young man, none the less enjoyable for its vagueness; all these are so familiar to the mind of "Elizabeth" novelists.

Not that Miss Howard, during the four years since her last book appeared, has marked time. For the most part, she seems to be in tune with the times, with lots of brittle wit and expert guying of vulgar provincial life. Surrey snobbery, and the young London living on its toes, May, the gentle war-widow, married an impossibly correct Colonel and sunk a large legacy in a dreadful house, covered in a dreadful house, covered in a dreadful house, covered in a dreadful house.

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The plot is quite lively and cunning enough to be spoiled for readers who look forward to the tidy, resigned ending of all this enjoyable escapism. Miss Howard has always, of course, allowed herself to indulge in the kind of fantasy which every romantic adolescent enjoys, skaling over sentimentality with just enough caustic dialogue and melancholy foreboding to reassure us that innocence is not necessarily made happier by contact with luxurious good taste, mature lovers, or dashing disrespect for the stodgy virtues of the middle-class. John, for instance, is supposed to be a self-made gent—he and the Colonel and Alice's husband are ironically contrasted on the evidence of their class-consciousness, and Oliver's theft of a vial of notes from John's nasty daughter is apparently OK—at least it provokes no consequences—justified by his (more or less) useless affection for his lover's sister.

Not, of course, that Miss Howard intends us to be too solemn about such details. Her new comedy-thriller touch, and the emphasis on what was once called social satire, ought, surely, to relax the love-story from being too self-indulgently sentimental? But whereas at her best, in *The Long View*, tender changes and deliberately idyllic scenes were charged with a precise, retrospective passion which saved it from the charge of being too much a woman's book, the often stylish writing and wit which Miss Howard still displays seems this time too like a facile gloss on a good romantic novel. Perversely, it is because she puts us first into a mood of idle, easy enjoyment with some entertaining, if obvious, social types that the subsequent love-story seems equally superficial. And though all those stylized overemphases and endearments were needed to convince the reader as well as the reader—and the result is a novel not less, but more sentimental and unsuitable than before.

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# The Gaelic water of life

ALFRED BARNARD. *The Whisky Distilleries of the United Kingdom*. 457pp. Newton Abbott: David and Charles. £6.9s.

DAVID DAICHES. *Scotch Whisky*. Its Past and Present. 168pp. André Deutsch. £3.

The republication of Alfred Barnard's magnificent one is tempted to say, sacred work is more than welcome. For the numerous admirers (not all of them Gaelic) of the Gaelic "water of life", the mere names of the great distilleries and the great whiskies is a most potent source of nostalgia. If one may so mix literary metaphors, mere words like "Talisker" are magic. The names of the seven great Glenlivet distilleries have been described, improving on Rossetti, as "Seven sweet symphonies". And there is much economic and social history hidden in the story of the conquest of the Saxon market by whisky.

By the time this reverential pilgrimage by a mere Englishman was made in 1887, the barbarous contempt of the Southrons for what makes a Scotsman happy was over. There is, in Dr. Johnson's famous remark, something of the condescension of an English tourist in the Magdalen, eating sheep's eyes to show sympathy and toleration for the natives. If the English drank whisky at all, it was Irish whisky. Readers may be referred to *The Diary of a Nobody* for this now surprising truth. But, as the learned editor asserts, phylloxera helped by making good brandy scarce and dear, and perhaps the Good Queen's fondness for the drink that made John Brown happy, if it shocked Mr. Gladstone, gave "tone" to what had been a proletarian drink, inferior, even at a low level, to gin and rum.

The decline of Irish whiskey is rather surprising, for one of the great technical innovations was the invention of the ingenious Mr. Coffey of Dublin, and most of the Irish distilleries mentioned here are out of business today. True John Jameson flourishes and is immortalized by a mention to "Father O'Flynn", and we are glad to learn that the solemn Ulstermen who produce Old Bushmills started as illicit distillers, but there is no doubt that in spite of Swift's patriotic plea for Scotia Major, it was Scotia Minor that in this, as in other ways, carried off the bulk of the trade. Innovators like Coffey, and the need for cheap,

quickly produced booze, led to the dangers of blending and to the production of whiskies that were better but not much better than the worst poteen and possibly at the level of modern pin Beaujolais or the products of "les côtes du Berkshire".

Barnard was interested, indeed fascinated, by the technical processes of distillation. He knew the importance of water (not its colour but its purity) and of good peat for drying good barley. But he was too tactful to do more than hint that not all distilleries, even traditional distilleries, produced really good whiskies. There is no discussion of the spreading of the power—or tentacles—of the Distillers' Company and no prophetic vision of the great whisky plants of Glasgow. But we are given plenty of information: figures of production; the normal destination of the product; transport problems.

There are hints of other problems. As Miss I. A. Glen's admirably judicious and learned introduction makes clear, many famous distilling families started as what Americans call "moonshiners". Sensible changes in the revenue laws made legal whisky economic to manufacture, sell and drink. One still finds romantic stories of the wonderful whiskies made by such romantic figures as the Orkney illicit distiller who was formally a zealous U.P. elder. If there are readers who don't know that U.P. means United Presbyterian, they don't deserve to drink good whisky. That will not prevent their drinking whisky. There is Japanese whisky (bad); there is Australian whisky (worse); there is German whisky (a descendant of Hamburg trade gin with a tartan label). There are also the fancy brands made for Americans, the kind of Americans who import Loch Lomond water to mix with the ice in their sophisticated Scotch. (There are readers who think that the advertisements for Scotch and Bourbon are the best fiction *The New Yorker* publishes.) One is glad to note here some of the respectable and not overpriced whiskies which Scots drink at home and which are now beginning to win favour with people who don't want excessively ornate prose and pretentious art, but a reliable whisky.

Apart from being a most valuable document for social history, sociology, daydreaming, a preparation for the terrible American weekend, Barnard produced a book of great charm. Even the illustrations have charm, though the drawings of distilleries have a certain grim Presbyterian monotony even when the distillers belonged to great Catholic families like the Macdonalds of Ffri William, the Peter Dawsons, and the Calders. Barnard toured more than mere distilleries. He was fond of verbal landscape painting and some passages recall the corresponding efforts in the novels of William Black. He gives due tribute to the great steamers Iona, Columbia, the Hebridean—part of the childhood memories of so many Scottish children still alive who learnt why their father had gone down to "see the engines". There is an account of the Good Queen at Balmoral worthy of McGinlay. There are fond memories of the past that sadden the people who can remember the great days of Campbeltown, when the most beautiful waters (barely rivalled by the Bay of San Francisco) were covered with ships from donee. Highland lochs (each with at least one distillery on their way) "to Glasgow of the Steeples". The compliments paid to Edinburgh are more conventional, but justice is done to Aberdeen and Inverness in its pre-Dewar days.

There is a great deal of very bad verse in Barnard, far inferior to that poetic equivalent of the Douanier Rousseau, the great bard of Dundee. There is a good deal of middling verse by Burns. But Robin struck the right note.

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There are stories at the top and down of the booming trade. The fall of the House of Paterson, it must be said, is a disaster as the collapse of the Darien scheme, nearly ruined the Bank. We learn of the rise of the soda siphon and its failure to conquer the United States. We have the magnificent bad picture by Sir David Wilkie of whisky being presented in Edinburgh to a slenderized George IV. (The photographs by Professor Daiches's son, Alan, are magnificent.)

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# The facts of further education

EDWARD M. CANTOR and I. FRANCIS ROBERTS. *Further Education in England and Wales*. 328pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2 10s.

It is the complexity of our educational system and its vocabulary that the easiest way to define Further Education is to establish first that it isn't. By somewhat simplifying the descriptions which the Roberts Report gave, we find that Higher Education is obtained at universities and colleges which train teachers, offer courses beyond G.C.E. A and its equivalents; and Adult Education, on the other hand, is provided by residential colleges, which give direct grants from the central government, and by the extra-mural departments of universities. The Workers' Educational Association and other voluntary bodies, giving courses of a mainly non-vocational character. The considerable rump, Further Education, the neglected view of this welcome book, consists of the rest of post-school education and is within the sphere of responsibility of the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Who are the receivers of Further Education and where do they study? To their great merit the authors give full answer to this immensely complicated question. In November, 1966, they reveal, there were in all more than three million students of Further Education, that is to say as many as pupils in our secondary schools, and they followed an enormous diversity of courses of various levels of intensity at almost 600 establishments. The student of Further Education may attend full-time at a Polytechnic, be on day-release from paid employment for a week or two each week, or block release for a longer time each year, or a friend's child, being enrolled at an institution like

a technical college, school of agriculture, art, music or commercial college, or may merely be taking a recreational course at a small evening institute.

At first sight these figures might impress, especially if it is added that in the past twenty years the number of students in Further Education has doubled. But Professor Cantor of Loughborough University of Technology and Mr. Roberts of Keele University lift the corners of such blanketing statistics, and their soon reveals a far from satisfactory situation. The 1944 Education Act envisaged part-time or full-time education for everyone up to the age of eighteen, and for the majority of school-leavers this would mean a spell of further education of some kind. Yet at the end of 1966 only 34.3 per cent of boys under the age of eighteen and at work were granted day-release from their jobs in order to study, and only

a pitiful 8.5 per cent of the girls. This was the total, despite the first effects of the Industrial Training Act of 1964 which has been setting up Industrial Training Boards in the various industries to provide precisely such opportunities in order to enrich the national resources of talent.

"It may be", the authors suggest, "that the time has come to introduce legislation to ensure the right of all young people in employment to further education." The logic of such a conclusion seems inescapable, and not an impossible dream when it is considered that in West Germany for all these years part-time education up to eighteen has been compulsory, with obvious benefits to industry and society. This is not just a matter of increasing our supply of skilled workers but a vital social need for the least able 40 per cent of school-leavers who at present take unskilled jobs and will soon, in an increasingly technological society, become unemployable. For these "Newsom children"

the extension of existing further education opportunities seems a more attainable hope than the establishment of any new county colleges.

The authors are also helpful on detailed issues. They argue, for example, that block release for about twelve weeks a year (on full pay) is a more efficient way of teaching young people than the diluted system of study with day release. They also raise the question whether what we call liberal studies should be combined with many essentially vocational courses in further education and emphasize that if they should be then all subject teachers must be involved in what is after all the completion of the school-leaver's basic education. They are particularly illuminating on the positions of the specialized colleges of Art, Music, Agriculture and the like, and the type of training they offer. It is good to read an educational book which has enough facts to make it a manual but which sustains a clear and valid argument.

## Godly Rule:

Politics and Religion 1603-1660  
William M. Lamont

This book looks at the social and political turmoil of the period 1603-1660, during which time, Dr. Lamont argues, millenarianism was not just a creed for cranks but was shared by many of their Establishment opponents. 35s. Papeemac 16s.

## Nations and Empires:

Documents on the History of Europe and on its Relations with the World since 1648  
Edited by R. C. Bridges, Paul Dukes, J. D. Hargreaves and William Scott

A fresh collection of about 100 documents, arranged around central themes, designed from the working experience of a group of University teachers to introduce first-year undergraduates to methods of history study from contemporary material. 50s. Papeemac 20s.

## The Entente Cordiale:

The Origins and Negotiation of the Anglo-French Agreements of April 8th, 1904  
P. J. V. Rola

On April 8th, 1904 there emerged an convention between the United Kingdom and France about Newfoundland, West and Central Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Siam, Madagascar and the New Hebrides. This book shows how and why those agreements were in fact made. 90s.

## Political Change in Britain:

Forces Shaping Electoral Change  
David Butler and Donald Stokes

Answering such questions as: Does a man's religion affect his politics? Do people grow more conservative as they grow older? And what is the nature of the connection between union membership and voting Labour? This book lays the foundation of a comprehensive theory of how electors acquire their party allegiances and how they change them. 90s.

## Local Notables and the City Council:

The Role of Bristol's Business and Social Leaders  
R. Y. Clements

This study explores the reasons why local business and social notables are not also political leaders, shedding light on their attitudes to other forms of voluntary service, and on the way they regard their local authority and its policies. 60s.

## The Philosophy of Punishment:

A Selection of Papers  
Edited by H. B. Acton

This book contains a collection of papers on the philosophy of punishment published between 1939 and 1968, along with an introduction describing the background of philosophical theory upon the papers themselves, and others that could not be included. 50s. Papeemac 20s.

Macmillan

## Claret country

EDMUND PENNING-ROWSELL. *The Wines of Bordeaux*. 320pp. Michael Joseph for the International Wine and Food Society. £2 15s.

In a charming aside from a learned chapter, Edmund Penning-Rowsell recalls that the chateau-bottled 1924 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, a "modest consignment" of which he bought in 1939, "was probably the first fine mature claret that I had ever consciously drunk". Its "nose", then, reminded him of blackcurrants: "but nowadays it is blackcurrants that remind me of claret". Thus, fragrance evokes the delights of a thirty-year-old love affair, still passionately alive.

Readers of the *Financial Times* and of *Country Life*, and members of the International Exhibition Co-operative Wine Society (of which he is the present chairman) have reason to know that Mr. Penning-Rowsell is a good judge of pretty well every kind of wine, but it is clear that his heart is in the Bordeaux, and this long, detailed, factual account of the vines, vines, vineyards and vinegrowers of the region is a labour of love as well as of scholarship.

It is sad that it is only in this generation as, for the first time, the finest Bordeaux wines have come to be priced out of the reach of the English amateur, that also for the first time we should be granted the personal assessment by a most perceptive English writer of many of the finest of all "back as far as the 1858

and the 1864 Laite de Bordeaux, the 1868 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1869 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1870 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1871 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1872 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1873 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1874 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1875 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1876 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1877 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1878 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1879 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1880 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1881 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1882 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1883 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1884 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1885 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1886 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1887 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1888 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1889 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1890 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1891 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1892 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1893 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1894 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1895 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1896 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1897 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1898 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1899 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1900 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1901 Grand-Puy-Lacoste, the 1902 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# THE TIMES T.L.S. 68th Year 6th NOVEMBER 1969 No. 3,532

## Commentary

This correspondence column contains a long letter from Professor Dainton about the Dainton Report and Evidence. Our leading article of June 19 had written approvingly of many aspects of the Report and its aims and recommendations, but the specific purpose of our Commentary of October 16 was merely to draw attention to a number of important contrasts between the newly-published Evidence submitted to the Committee and the Report itself.

Our first contention was that the evidence submitted by a wide range of learned bodies in all branches of learning has been interpreted in the Report with a strong bias (doublet) in favour of the humanist and his somewhat different requirements. The worker in the humanities needs a single National Reference Library to meet all his needs from its unitary resources; although the arrangements proposed in Chapter 17 of the Report are admirably designed to establish an administrative structure to correlate the country's other library services, and to give that structure a small, hard-earned management skills, these arrangements have nothing to do with the concept of a body of unified knowledge to be found in a single internationally famous library such as the British Museum Library. The Report failed to understand this or to give proper appreciation to the present function of the British Museum. Paragraph 59, which Professor Dainton quotes in the Committee's defence on this matter, proves the point, being 85 words appended to Chapter 3, immediately preceded by a graph relating to photocopying orders. As an expression of what the world of scholarship owes to the Museum's staff, the paragraph in question is miserably and inadequately.

We went on to challenge the Dainton recommendation that the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (of which a large part came from the British Museum Library) should not be merged with the B.M.L. in the new National Reference Library but should instead fulfil a regional role. The third paragraph of Professor Dainton's letter admits the inadequate nature of the evidence available to the Committee about the reader-ship using the N.R.L.S.I., but he nevertheless says that the Report's evidence pointed unmistakably to the recommendation made. The evidence, in short, is that two-thirds of the British Museum's readers live in the London postal area (Report, paragraph 49), while three-quarters of the readers of N.R.L.S.I. (Report, paragraph 78) live in that area. The Report's conclusion seems to be that the difference between one-third and one-quarter of readers living outside London is the criterion for defining the B.M.L. as a national library and the N.R.L.S.I. as a regional library. What strange reasoning, that, if a major reference library, based as a national institution and situated in the nation's capital, happens to attract a few per cent more of readers living in London than does the British Museum Library, it must automatically

be destined to being a regional library!

Has Professor Dainton looked into the real cause of this discrepancy in percentages? The answer may well lie in the fact that London and the south-east, although containing under 19 per cent of the country's total population, contains no less than 58 per cent of all science, technology and engineering graduates working in scientific and technological libraries and information units in industry, which is doubtless the reason why no less than 54 per cent of the postal loans from the National Lending Library at Boston Spa went to London and the south-east (Report, paragraph 105). Surely this unusual concentration of scientific and technological information units in the London area is, no the contrary, all the stronger reason for the N.R.L.S.I. to be the national reference library for science, and to form part of the British Museum Library as the new National Reference Library. Incidentally one may query Professor Dainton's comment that N.R.L.S.I. fulfils a function complementary to N.R.L.S.I. in collecting items of lightly used foreign scientific literature not available in the main reference collections. In reality the N.R.L.S.I. tries to obtain all worthwhile foreign literature in science and technology without reference to frequency of use, and does not regard the N.L.L. as its reserve library.

In the question of outhousing, it is encouraging to observe that Professor Dainton is modifying his position substantially. Whereas the Report (paragraph 324) recommended from the outset "the adoption of a deliberate policy of outhousing", his letter now goes no further than saying that "at some time in the future it might be necessary to outhouse". We can claim to be both numerate and literate on this issue, and believe Professor Dainton to be less than fair to ascribing to the British Museum Trustees (Evidence, A87) views about the average number of volumes per linear foot which, on examination, prove to be nothing more than their architect's working estimates of how a specific library could be planned to be fitted into a specific site, with adequate room for expansion. We have firm evidence for the view that the Committee did assume that a linear foot can accommodate on average only five volumes and that the calculations made about the cost of housing a volume for a year in central London were made on this basis. The Trustees' own statistics (Evidence, A37, A64), showing an average of between twelve and fifteen volumes a linear foot, provide a sounder basis for calculation, and one which any man equipped with a tape-measure could easily confirm.

However, as Professor Dainton points out, the really relevant factor is not the linear but the square foot, and we note that whereas the Dainton Committee was satisfied to base its calculations on an area density of twenty volumes per square foot of compact storage, the Library Association (Evidence, B261) assumed a density of more than thirty-three volumes. The very large research library which is now achieving a

compact storage density of well in excess of sixty volumes per square foot was not, it is to be assumed, among those of whom the Committee inquired in its search for information on this point. All these figures indicate that the Committee seriously misled itself about the need for outhousing. Indeed, it is an absurd logical contradiction that the very items which because of their rarity are found only in a national reference collection should be the very ones to be removed from that library to outhousing because they are likely to be less used than modern and current material.

The most critical field in which we and Professor Dainton disagree is the extent to which the Committee should from the outset have subordinated their thinking to an assumed level of economic feasibility. Surely it was the job of the Committee to state firmly what level of library provision was desirable and necessary to give full support to the country's investment in higher education and scientific research, and then leave it to the government to arbitrate on whether such a level was economically possible? Did the planners of the Concordo project have their work on the assumption that their airliner must not cost more than the one it superseded? At a time when the government is bombarded with needs from all directions for the improvement of conditions, services and facilities, ranging from higher pensions to canal modernization, from equal pay for women to more motorways, the Dainton Committee may well have done irreparable and permanent damage to the library system of the country by placing their own limits on what they felt they could recommend, thus providing the government with a heaven-sent argument that not a penny more need be spent on libraries. We hold that the proper starting-point of responsible consideration of economic questions by a responsible committee lay in the quotation from the Fraser's evidence which we printed and Professor Dainton ignores. Indeed, this matter goes far beyond internal economic factors. The British Museum Library has always been international in outlook and function, and the government have an inescapable responsibility to ensure the maintenance of its international preeminence.

The Copenhagen Six Messie, in paragraph 10 of the Trade Fair, which was held from October 21 to 26, has not been very extensively reported, but what has so far emerged about it should give food for thought. Like gambling in this country after the Gaming Act, pornography in Denmark is big business, with exports estimated by Roy Perrott in *The Observer* at about £3 million a year, and one firm with an annual turnover of between £5 and £8 million most of which, commented *New Society* in its account last week, "will be profit as costs are low".

The show itself does not seem to have been all that exhilarating; at live performances and blue films alike the spectators appeared plegmatic, or did the English and French reporters communicate anything like the cathartic experiences received by one of our former colleagues inside Tinsley's giant Stockholm window "Hex" a few years back. On the other hand the social harmlessness of the Danish attitude is brought in question by Michel Legris of *Le Monde*, who says (issue of Oct. 26-27) that although the city's "porn-shops" are forbidden to anyone under eighteen there is nothing to stop children getting the same stuff from the slot-machines. M. Legris also asked, "what is the rôle of the responsible de la police?" If the law was not concerned about the photographs of young boys in the buttocks of young men, "We would only take action," was the answer, "if it was established that they were pedophiles." Pedophilia is illegal in Denmark, but it is a considerable offence

in the handling of children and the real thing. But why, many of those who pose as photographic shows and are in fact prostituting themselves, according to a Danishologist cited by *New Society*, do it for kids and not for money?

Society's reporter, who pointed out a solemnly solemnizing, says that only a couple of months ago "there were a number of amateurs involved. The successful of them have now become very professional".

It certainly seems a pity that the Home Office should have taken any steps to curb the whole thing. The whole thing is a pity. The Home Office should have taken any steps to curb the whole thing. The whole thing is a pity. The Home Office should have taken any steps to curb the whole thing. The whole thing is a pity.

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Roosevelt signing the Declaration of War against Germany at the White House in Washington on December 11, 1941.

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of states which, taken together, made an important voting block. There is something pathetic in the long story of hopeful attempts to get the Saint Lawrence Seaway treaty through the Senate. Canada, which had become more and more important from the point of view of the United States, yet had to suffer from the reluctance of the states whose main ports were threatened by the creation of a new way of entry into the Great Lakes. We have a good many political lists of senators who could be relied on or could be bribed. We learn a good deal about what "advice and consent" means, or meant in those bad old days, in the working out of an effective foreign policy. Indeed, the student of the working American Constitution will learn almost as much from these volumes as he will about foreign policy in the classic sense.

Nevertheless, the main interest of these volumes is Franklin D. Roosevelt in face of the "gathering storm". Woodrow Wilson, when he became President in 1913, had with no conscious prophetic sense said that he thought himself very well prepared to be a domestic leader, but not at all prepared to be a leader in foreign affairs. Yet from the beginning, through trouble with Mexico and then the explosion of the First World War, Wilson's domestic role was constantly in conflict with his role as spokesman for American foreign policy and then as a great force in world politics.

Roosevelt had no such innocent illusions when he took office twenty years after Wilson. He had served as a junior but important official under Wilson and had been committed to strong support of Wilson's policies in the disastrous election of 1920. He now knew, despite the protests from devotees or, indeed, devotee of Wilsonianism, that so far as the United States was concerned, the League of Nations was a dead issue and, after the Abyssinian debacle, was dead in every sense of the term. But Roosevelt had to deal with a great many optimistic survivors of the old ideology and a great many leaders of public opinion, notably in the academic world and in particular among the women of the academic world, who believed in the curative effect of resolutions, boycotts, prayers, and the avoidance of any kind of provocative action. The spirit of the Kellogg Pact was still active; the hopes behind that innocent document were not yet dead.

These hopes played an important part both in the policy of the new President and in the political possibilities open to any President at the time. It has been very often said

gested, since those remote days, that F.D.R. understood the full weight of the crisis coming up and, with great cunning (according to one theory) or great wisdom (according to another), slowly prepared the American people for his new role. Thus he accepted what would turn out to be unworkable neutrality legislation as a way of outflanking people like Senator Nye. He avoided all forms of provocation, at any rate against Nazi Germany, and on the whole against Fascist Italy. Whether the movements of the American fleet in the Pacific were provocative or not was a matter of controversy at the time, and has been a matter of controversy ever since. But Roosevelt was seen as slowly educating the American people in the realities of the situation and preparing them for an ordeal which they, and he, wanted to avoid.

But did he want to avoid the ordeal? And was he educating the American people, admittedly or otherwise? For Professor Offner, the answer is simple. Roosevelt was not educating the American people effectively or preparing Congress effectively because, like everybody else, he was blinded to the realities of Nazi aggression. He was, perhaps, no worse in his blindness or moral naivety than other leaders of other countries; but the role of the United States was so important that his blindness was especially unfortunate. On the other hand, in *Roosevelt and World War II*, Professor Divine argues that we can understand some of the weaknesses of the Roosevelt policies, public and private, if we accept the truth of what Roosevelt himself said, that he was far more anxious to keep the United States out of the coming war than to head off a great anti-Nazi coalition, whether to prevent the war from coming or to win it quickly.

Professor Divine's is an original and valuable study, free as far as human beings can be from commitment to any theory of the involvement of the United States in the Second World War. Professor Divine is a product, in a blunt way, of what is the recent wisdom of modern American history. Thus, when he discusses the famous speech at the University of Virginia in the summer of 1940, in which the Italian intervention in France was condemned in the famous metaphor of a dagger in the back, he is less concerned with the political consequences of the attack on Mussolini, who is often forgotten, was much admitted by most Italian Americans, even by the good Democrats among them, than with the pledge to give all-out aid to England and France. The real consequences consisted in his decision to support those naked defence

the United States in order to keep Britain and for a short time after the speech France in the war. But when he said this was a way of keeping the United States out of the war, did he assert his belief in a panacea which, however preposterous, appealed to him as well as to the vast mass of the American people? If one accepts this view, a great deal of Roosevelt's rhetoric becomes more than mere rhetoric. The passion for rhetoric had, of course, deceptive results, as in the so-called "quarantine speech" in Chicago. But already historians have pointed out how little there was in the quarantine speech except rhetoric and how like F.D.R. it was at that time to recent involvement in the approaching war.

For Professor Offner, Roosevelt, like the other leaders of the West, or of "the free world", was unbelievably blind from the beginning. They ought to have read into *Mr. Kumpf* all that has been read into it since, or all that it is asserted was present in it for any careful reader. But Roosevelt was a blind leader of the blind, for they were very few indeed among the leaders of the West who were as pessimistic as Professor Offner now is. Professor Nixon's letters and documents show that Roosevelt had a more divided mind than is allowed for in *American Apprehensions*. He was more impressed by the pessimists among his intimates, like William Bullitt and George F. Kennan, than by the optimists. Indeed, he congratulated them on their pessimistic candour. And Professor Offner is conscious that while many people saw the great pre-war crisis in the invasion of the Rhineland by Hitler in 1936, the average opinion of a great part of Western Europe was on the German side. But although Professor Offner realizes this, he is regrettably unhelpful about the universal blindness of the people concerned.

He perhaps does not allow enough for the American suspicion that Jewish wisdom was bred out of fear, and that American Jews expected the United States to do more to help their fellows in Germany than any American government could be expected to do, given the state of American public opinion. [There are in Professor Nixon's book interesting notes on the campaign made by Representative Dickstein to investigate and counter German propaganda in the United States by a move which back-fired, since what was, in fact, created was the famous, or infamous, House Committee on Un-American Activities.]

Nor was the problem of moral protest quite as simple as Professor Offner seems to think. One of the problems that worried Roosevelt was the activities of the rabidly anti-clerical government of Mexico. Many of the general attacks on religious intolerance which would have hit Germany would have hit the Mexico of General Calles and his successors. The American ambassador Josephus Daniels had continually to defend himself against charges of two sorts of judgement, formally, at any rate, more under Mexican revolutionary party rule than German Catholics, and perhaps even German Jews, were suffering at that time under Nazi rule.

Then, as Professor Nixon's documents show, the threatening storm in the Pacific was at least as important as the situation in Europe. Roosevelt had a particular interest in the navy and a particular sympathy with its problems, and despite the protests of many pacifist friends, he began building up the navy and taking "imperialistic" precautions. He began to doubt, sooner than many of his natural supporters, that resolutions in Congress, or at public meetings, or of the League of Nations would do much to affect the policies of Berlin, Rome or Tokyo. There was a certain consistency in the protests of Representative Rankin. She was one of the members of Congress who voted against the declaration of war in 1917, and was to be the only member of Congress who voted against it in 1941, after Pearl Harbor. But most of the people who bombarded the White House with resolutions were very mild indeed.

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Catullus: *Gaii Valerii Catulli Veronensis Liber*. Translated by Celia and Coule Zukofsky. Unnumbered pages. Corgi. £3.35. (Paperback, 38s.)

The fundamental disparity between Catullus and his modern interpreters was stated for all time by Yeats in a famous, much-misunderstood poem, "The contrast between the shuffling scholars' cold heads, forgetful of their slits" and the love-toned poet they are analysing is not solely that between age and youth, or (as one might say) the active and the contemplative life. What we have here is the fundamental, unbridgeable gap between respectable middle-class values and a purely aristocratic approach to life. Our modern free-wheeling liberalism, especially in sexual matters, has not abolished this gap; it has merely dignified it. Printing four-letter words nowadays is no guarantee of imprudience; indeed, the opposite more often seems to be the case. Certainly the present translators have the use of Catullus's own commonplace imagery found some of these poems over-strong meat to swallow whole. The cynic who reads, "I am like a bird in the hand, the words" we have won the licence to match Catullus word for word in print, will find, as he expected, that the licence has been somewhat gingerly exercised.

This is not to be wondered at, though the underlying reason carries social implications which cannot be analysed in a brief review. What possible point of contact is there between a middle-class culture reposing on vulgar social security and this cool, disdainful, upper-crust maverick, whose inviolate, endearing and obscenities come crackling out in staccato bursts of spare,

hard, lethal Latin, to whom our jargon-ridden clichés and overblown academic euphemisms would be risible anathema? The only two modern writers who come remotely near catching his tone (and even then hardly share his attitudes) are George Orwell and Roy Campbell: the only modern translator who seems to have grasped what he was about—up to a point—is Peter Whigham. Mr. Michie is so respectable it makes one wince. At times his four-letter words come out bravely enough; but when faced with the blunt geometry of the more recherché perversions he tends to lose his nerve, and substitute something not quite so exotic, or else slip in some non-Catullan symbolic whimsy (where, for instance, is his "big asparagus" in LXXXV? Those who want the true whip-lash of Catullus's invective will not find it here).

Nor do Mr. Michie's tired prosodic habits do anything to mend matters. With Catullus more than with most poets the medium is the message. Writing in a language that offered a ton-solemn preponderance of long syllables, he ingeniously applied Greek metres (scazons, galliambs, above all hendecasyllables) which were both highly striking in themselves, and enabled him to compose Latin poems of an unprecedented lightness and delicacy: IV is the classic example. Mr. Michie throws all this brilliant metrical experimentation overboard in favour of pudging dull rhyming limericks, which either read like *ludibria* rewritten by a moderately foul-mouthed Alfred Austin, or else crack along in the manner of *Sigrid the Viking*. In XLII we have the *relinquio all abundant* of this process. "Hendecasyllables, help! Come in my call," we read, but what in fact show up are clumping pantomime couplets. The only poem where Mr.

Michie seems completely at home is LXIV, the "Wedding of Peleus and Thetis", in which his blank verse contrives to be even duller than Catullus's own non-embellished hexameters—a remarkable feat, which almost puts him in the Southern class. If Mr. Michie's Catullus is a flat-footed middle-class rebel with a sexual hang-up, in the hands of Louis and Celia Zukofsky he becomes a Joycean verbal grotesque. Just how only an example can adequately demonstrate. The first two lines of XXV read, in Latin:

Cineade Thalys, molliter cuniculi vel anseris redidit illa capillo priella...

and this becomes:

Conniving Thalys, moolley, you, cony cilly, cap below, well anserus medulla, well innuluted cunicula...

The translators, note, briefly, that their version "follows the sound, rhythm and syntax of [Catullus's]

Latin, tries, as is said, to breathe the "literal" meaning with him. But surely anyone who gets that close to Catullus can read his Latin anyway, without having it reshaped as paramusian English doggerel? Two of the poems, in translation, are dedicated respectively to Basil Bunting and Ezra Pound. A more suitable beneficiary, one feels, might have been the author of *Atos d'Hennes, Gousser, Ramey*, who plays much the same game, but with out getting pretentious about it. Mr. Zukofsky is a poet of repute, and poets, we know, tend to become fascinated by verbal correspondences. One imagines him and his wife bashing on through their sea of homophones. Roger in hand, till what began as a kind of literary parlour-game turned into an over-riding obsession.

Sometimes, against all the odds, the tick comes off, as in the last three lines of LXIII, the *Atis gal-*

lambies: "Lit-on la poésie?" might well be the answer to M. Guillemot. If one does it is more likely to be Baudelaire, Rimbaud, Apollinaire, Eluard, the poets who encompass moments of awareness in a private experience, rather than Hugo, Whitman, Claudel, Saint-John Perse, the spectrum-painters.

There are signs, however, that poetry is being led out once again into the agora. In the meantime, while Professor Gaudon's critical study is a welcome and refreshing reminder that, problem or no, the phenomenon Victor Hugo is always with us. As a critic, Professor Gaudon reflects two trends: the first that renaissance of Hugo studies which was announced by Professor Barrère's monumental *La Famille de Victor Hugo* in 1949, and has continued with works from such distinguished scholars as Caillet, Guyard, Guimond and Albony; the second that reassessment of problems and methods which has injected a new vitality into criticism.

Himself one of the vehicular who have already taken part in bringing Victor Hugo out of his purgatory, Professor Gaudon declares in his preface that he does not know whether this study which was initially inspired by a life-long love for the poet belongs to the new or the old criticism, and he in fact manages to steer a sensible middle course. What he claims to explore is the "univers poétique" of Hugo, that particular world in which the poet's perception of experience is cast and which imposes its unique form on everything that he writes.

In this labyrinthine task, Professor Gaudon's choice of theme aptly reflects as the thread of Ariadne, a "contemplation" includes, in its first stages that acute sensual awareness of the world which informs so much of Hugo's poetry—his sheer infectious delight in *chœurs enes*, in the natural scene, the works of man, a pretty girl—as well as leading on to that more intense kind of vision which tries to penetrate through the world of appearances to the ideal world behind them.

The first two parts of the book trace the deployment of these two obsessive themes, until the kind of contemplation which had first manifested itself in *La Penie de la reverie* seems to take over completely during the years of exile, when Hugo really believed that he could tear the veil from Isis and know the unknown. As Professor Gaudon points out, if you contemplate too long and too hard you eventually can see nothing. Retreating through the looking-glass of the visible world into the phantom world of his own imagination and of the spiritualist seance, Hugo came face to face with the gulf, the void, with silence, immobility and death. For such a robust mind, the escape from death in midlife had to be

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Himself one of the vehicular who have already taken part in bringing Victor Hugo out of his purgatory, Professor Gaudon declares in his preface that he does not know whether this study which was initially inspired by a life-long love for the poet belongs to the new or the old criticism, and he in fact manages to steer a sensible middle course. What he claims to explore is the "univers poétique" of Hugo, that particular world in which the poet's perception of experience is cast and which imposes its unique form on everything that he writes.

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## Golden Age, part two

ARTHUR TERRY (Editor). *An Anthology of Spanish Poetry, 1500-1700*. Part II (1580-1700). 256pp. Pergamon Press. £2 (Paperback, 21s.).

Users of part one of Professor Terry's *Anthology of Spanish Poetry* will have welcomed the appearance of this second part, which maintains the high standard of selection, editing, annotation and production set by the earlier volume. It aims, like its predecessor, at the university student and the sixth-former, although it must be admitted that the degree of learning and sophistication implied by the introductory material may leave the schoolboy somewhat out of his depth; and those who study it as a prescribed text will be no doubt tempted to reproduce a good deal of indigestible material. Social and cultural conditions and patterns of thought and expression, with careful documentation, are adduced to account for the ways in

which poetry developed in the second part of the Golden Age. Professor Terry provides a formidable array of cultural tools, with which the reader can tackle this varied and rather difficult poetry, and readers will find particularly useful the summary of critical assumptions underlying composition at this period.

In his selection of poetry Professor Terry has been fairly orthodox where the major poets are concerned; and has included a large number of poems by lesser-known authors. About this latter element of the anthology one has somewhat mixed feelings: on the one hand it is good to make the acquaintance of a number of new authors; but on the other the sample is so small that it is difficult to judge whether the neglect for which they have suffered is justified or not. The useful introductory notes on authors and the bibliographical details provided will ensure that the curious reader is not long left unsatisfied.

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And then there is the face of poetry

## Poland's rough road to independence

GOTTHOLD RHODE: *Geschichte Polens*. 543pp. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft. DM 25.40.

ALEXANDER GIEYSZTOR, STEFAN KLENIEWICZ, EMANUEL ROST-WOROWSKI, JANUSZ TAZBIR and HENRYK WERESZCZYK: *History of Poland*. 783pp. Warsaw: Polish Scientific Publishers. London: Swiderski. £10.15s.

PERCY ERNST SCHRAMM: *Polen in der Geschichte Europas*. 21pp. Bonn: Bundeszentrale für Heimatdienst.

That Germany was his people's most dangerous enemy, looked forward to a Russian victory. In 1918 he had expressed the view that union with the new constitutional Russia was the most desirable solution of the Polish question. At the other extreme the Social Democratic Party of the Kingdom of Poland and of Lithuania from its inception adopted a negative attitude towards the cause of national independence as being injurious to the solidarity of the working classes of Poland and Russia in their common struggle against the Tsarist regime. According to Rosa Luxemburg, to sever the economic ties that had grown up between Poland and Russia since the middle of the century would be an anachronistic step; the oppressed nationalities of the Empire, the Poles included, would find freedom through social revolution. Seen against this background the ideology of the present leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party, satisfied with Russian tutelage, committed to economic integration with the Soviet bloc, suspicious of and hostile to Poland's past, anti-Semitic (Dmowski had proclaimed an economic and cultural boycott of the Jews in 1912), seems to be descended from an intellectual *malchance* between Dmowski and Rosa Luxemburg rather than from the Polish Socialist Party which from its foundation in 1892 put the Socialist cart secretly behind the patriotic horse.

Between the 1840s and the 1870s the entire European Left firmly believed that Poland would only be able to gain her independence by going through the purgatory of an agrarian revolution. Although in 1848 the peasants of Galicia showed themselves more inclined to shed the blood of their Polish landlords than the instigation of Austrian bureaucrats than to turn on the foreigner under the leadership of their democratic compatriots, in 1848 the peasants of the Grand Duchy of Poznan did take part in fighting against the Germans under Mikolowski. The conduct of these "scythe-bearers" seemed to some extent to justify the expectation of a patriotic *jaegerie* to be followed by the establishment of an agrarian democracy within the original boundaries of the partitioned Republic. Thus Marx and Engels at intervals envisaged the solution of the Polish question as the revival of a multi-national state rather than as the liberation of a captive tribe within its ethnological limits. Eventually Pilsudski came to Poland of the present day bears little resemblance to that of the inter-war years and hardly any to the Poland of the era of the partitions of which it is only a collateral descendant in substance though in some ways a direct one in spirit.

Acton would probably have found a certain poetic justice in the Polish State's having finally become co-extensive with the Polish Nation since, according to his own argument advanced in 1862, it was the disappearance of Poland from the map of Europe upon the third and last partition in 1795 "that awakened the passion of nationality in Europe, converting a dormant right into an aspiration and a sentiment into political action". At the same time Acton might well have deplored such

an outcome believing, as he did, the combination of different nations in one state to be a necessary condition of civilized life. Already at the time of the first partition Rousseau's ideas on nationality, which he too expressed in connexion with Poland, were about to triumph. Acton himself, ninety years later, noticed that for the Polish exiles all political rights were absorbed in the idea of independence. The politically active Poles of the nineteenth century or even Rousseau's most cosmopolitan contemporaries were never mere Europeans, and his advice to Wielhorski:

Donnez une autre peine aux passions des Polonais, vous donnerez à leurs âmes une physionomie nationale qui les distinguera des autres peuples, qui les empêchera de se fonder, de se plaindre, de s'aliéner eux-mêmes...

was not difficult to follow. To some extent it had already been anticipated by the Confederacy of Bar— "cette grande époque" whose leaders had sent Wielhorski to Paris as their emissary. The author of the relevant section in the *History of Poland* subscribes to this opinion when he says that the Confederacy was an important experience in the life of the last generation of independent Poland and that in spite of the leading part played by the factions of the magnates it contributed to the growth of the gentry's political independence by making them sensitive to the issue of national freedom. Soon afterwards "the traditional Polish freedom of the gentry was translated into the language of the European Enlightenment without breaking through the parliamentary and republican heritage". According to Professor Rostkowski, a characteristic feature of the Polish version of the Enlightenment was the alliance of politics with education under the Educational Commission established in 1773. Its methods might have struck Rousseau as old-fashioned, but he would have applauded its achievements in so far as it functioned on the principle that "a single man in Poland is not to be considered as a single man, but as a part of the nation".

Professor Rostkowski discards the time-honoured view that Poland was destroyed by the old system of anarchical oligarchy and observes that "at the time when the Polish State was struggling to maintain its existence against the old order of Europe, Polish society was in fact demonstrating its fundamental vitality". The difficulty lay in moving from weakness to strength at a pace that might have averted disaster. At the same time Professor Rostkowski tends to underestimate, especially in relation to the first partition, the predatoryness of Poland's expansionist, autocratic and bureaucratic neighbours whom he does not consider "natural" partitioners. It was no accident, he points out, that the partitions, especially the second and the third, took place not at the moment of Poland's greatest weakness, but when she began to grow stronger. Indeed it was another case of a bad government incapable of surviving the critical moment of attempted reform, with the essential difference that, in contrast to the Ancien Régime, it was swept away by an alliance between foreign absolutism and native conservatism. Thus it came about that the revival of the nation coincided with the downfall of the state. Men like Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski, the reformist leaders of the Four Years' Diet, or Kosciuszko lacked neither the will nor the ability to save their country but could not in

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Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Shepherd Urban District Council. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Shepherd. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Shepherd Urban District Council, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## Brocades Haarlem

## Research The Netherlands

## BROCADES ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER

A vacancy has arisen within our Library and Information Department for the position of Assistant Information Officer.

The successful applicant will join a busy department where modern techniques of information storage retrieval are used.

The duties will include:  
Compiling indices to various information collections.  
Scanning literature for current awareness.  
Information retrieval.

Applicants should possess a degree or equivalent qualification in chemistry, pharmacy or biology.

Reading knowledge of German is necessary as well as a keen interest in modern information techniques.

An attractive salary will be offered, depending on qualifications and experience.

Brocades is a pharmaceutical firm with a Research department in Haarlem.

Haarlem is situated about 12 miles from Amsterdam and has a population of 170,000 inhabitants.

Applications, giving full details, should be addressed to:  
Drs. P.J. Wuis, Research Laboratory Brocades, Parklaan 125 Haarlem, the Netherlands.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Edinburgh. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WYE COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wye College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Wye. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wye College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Department of Education and Science. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in the Department of Education and Science. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Department of Education and Science, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

**ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Department of Education and Science. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in the Department of Education and Science. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Department of Education and Science, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## CITY OF SALISBURY

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the City of Salisbury. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Salisbury. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, City of Salisbury, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## SHEPHERD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Shepherd Urban District Council. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Shepherd. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Shepherd Urban District Council, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## VACANT APPOINTMENTS



## WELLCOME MEDICAL LIBRARIAN

This is an opportunity for a Chartered Librarian to organize a small library in the Medical Information Centre of our Group Headquarters in London. Duties will include literature searches, compiling bibliographies, ordering, cataloguing, and classifying books and journals, collecting pharmaceutical publicity material, and maintaining a file of microfilms.

The post will be of interest to librarians, probably in their late twenties, who have experience in medical or pharmaceutical libraries.

Please write, quoting ref. L873, and giving brief but relevant details, to Senior Personnel Officer, Group Personnel Division, The Wellcome Foundation Limited, 163 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

## La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia

## LIBRARIAN OR SENIOR LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE OF REFERENCE

Successful applicant will be required to head the Reference Section in the La Trobe University Library. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Melbourne. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, La Trobe University, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian or Senior Librarian in Charge of Reference in the La Trobe University Library. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Melbourne. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, La Trobe University, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## MONASH UNIVERSITY

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Monash University Department of English. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Melbourne. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Monash University, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Biochemical Research Laboratories. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Biochemical Research Laboratories, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

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Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

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## THE GIPPSLAND INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

An autonomous tertiary educational institution affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges has been established in Gippsland, Victoria (Australia) to serve the local needs of Eastern Victoria. The institution is at present accommodated in the buildings of the Yallourn Technical College, Newborough, and incorporates the tertiary section of that College. A 100 acre site for the Institute has been acquired at Churchill, 100 miles east of Melbourne, and it is expected that building operations will commence early in 1990.

## PRINCIPAL

**DUTIES:**  
The Principal will be the chief executive officer and will be generally responsible for the overall supervision of the Institute, for advising the Council on academic, financial, staffing and administrative policy, and for implementing Council decisions. As a member of Council, the Principal will be expected to play a leading role in the development of the new institution.

## QUALIFICATIONS:

Applicants must hold a degree, preferably a higher degree, in Engineering, Science or other appropriate branch of learning. They must have outstanding executive experience and organizing ability. Drive, vision and flexibility of approach will be essential to meet the requirements of this challenging position.

## SALARY:

Salary: \$140,000 p.a. (plus superannuation).  
(Rates of salaries in Colleges of Advanced Education are at present under review.)

## CONDITIONS:

Assistance with housing will be provided and fares for the successful applicant and his family and reasonable removal costs will be paid. A schedule of conditions of employment must be obtained by application to the Acting President at the address below. It is desired that the successful applicant commence duties as early as possible in 1990.

## UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

## Trinity College

## SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Senior Library Assistant in the Trinity College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in Dublin. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Trinity College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Biochemical Research Laboratories. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Biochemical Research Laboratories, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## LIBRARIAN

The Road Transport Industry Training Board wishes to appoint at its head office in Wembley Park a Librarian who will provide a library (including film, video-tape and audio/visual aid materials) and abstract service for the headquarters training centre and the Board's regional training staff throughout Great Britain.

Applications are invited from chartered librarians (men or women) who have at least three years' library experience and are conversant with modern cataloguing techniques. Experience of film and tape libraries, storage and despatch would be a distinct advantage.

The Board, established in 1966 under the Industrial Training Act, has a statutory responsibility to provide a full range of training within this complex industry which ranges from passenger transport to driving schools and from road haulage to furniture removals, warehousing and cold storage.

Starting salary not less than £1,200.

Conditions of service include three weeks' holiday, life assurance and a contributory pension scheme.

Applications, giving details of education, qualifications and experience and quoting reference L.S. 129 should be addressed to:-

Mrs. H. M. Brown, Staff Officer,

RTTB, Capitol House,

Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex.

## BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD

## DEPUTY BOROUGH LIBRARIAN

Salary AP IV-V (£1,540-£1,990)

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above post. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. The building of Maidenhead's new Central Library is to begin February 1st, 1990. Assistance with housing accommodation, 50 per cent removal expenses.

Applications, giving full details of experience and qualifications, together with the names of two referees, should reach the Borough Librarian, Public Library, 51, Lanes Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, not later than Saturday, 15th November 1989.

Town Hall, Maidenhead

STANLEY PLATT, Town Clerk

## CANADA

## The University of Western Ontario

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the University of Western Ontario. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London, Ontario. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, University of Western Ontario, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the Wilson College. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will be expected to undertake a wide range of library work. The post is full-time and is based in London. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Wilson College, 100 George Street, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 15 November 1989.

## WILSON COLLEGE